

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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turned.

Volume XXXIII. No. 134

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONIE SOOAH.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUMPHY.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.—  
MARRS AND FACES.PIERCE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d street, corner of Eighth  
avenue.—LOUIE.ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—SIX NIGHTS IN A BAR  
ROOM.—ACTORS OUT OF PLACE.—GAIL BEEZLEY.IRVING HALL.—BLIND TOM'S CONCERT. Matinee at 2.  
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—BALLEE, FARGO,  
A. S. Major at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,  
ROMANCES, ETC.—GRAND DUET "S."SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—EZY-  
VIOLETTES, SINGING, DANCING, ETC.TOWN PATRONS OPERA HOUSE, 23 Bowery.—COMIC  
VARIETIES, NEGRO MINSTRELS, ETC. Matinee at 2.STREISANDER HALL.—ADDRESS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.  
CROWD EXHAUSTED.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English opera.—  
GROWN EXHAUSTED.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.HOLMES'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ECHOPHAN  
MINSTRELS.—BLACK COCK.HALL, 24 and 26 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR.  
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 215 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 13, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court opened at the usual hour yesterday, the galleries being filled to overflowing and three policemen being present in each aisle to preserve order. Before the opening of the floor of the chamber was the scene of earnest consultation among all parties.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his order rescinding the resolution that the final vote be taken at twelve o'clock. Mr. Chandler, by permission, stated that his colleague, Mr. Howard, was sick, being delirious and in such danger that he could not be brought into the Court. He therefore moved an adjournment until Saturday. Several amendments substituting Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were offered and rejected, and the first motion was finally accepted. So the High Court of Impeachment adjourned until Saturday.

Fuller reports of the speeches made in secret session on Monday show that Senators Grimes, Henderson, Trumbull and Fessenden all declared themselves as decided to vote "not guilty." Senators Sherman and Howe declared that they could not vote for conviction on the first article, but believed the President to be guilty of the charges contained in the others; while Senator Edmunds supported the first three and rejected the conspiracy articles. It is understood that Stanton will promptly resign if the President is acquitted.

There was considerable excitement in this city during the day over the state of affairs in Washington but it subsided rapidly on the receipt of the news. A meeting of the members of the Union Republican Campaign Club was held last evening at their headquarters in this city, at which General John C. Frane, Charles S. Spencer and Freeman J. Fithian delivered addresses severely censuring such Senators as had not favored Presidential impeachment. A series of resolutions were adopted of similar import.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, immediately after the adjournment of the High Court, Messrs. Drake and Yates moved to adjourn until today, urging that owing to the impeachment excitement the nerves of Senators were not in a condition which would admit of the deliberate transaction of business. The motions were finally withdrawn and business was resumed. Several House bills were read and referred, and the joint resolution of the House to take recess on Friday until the 25th inst. was laid on the table. The bill relative to the renewal of the charter of Washington city was taken up. The House amendments were read and all but one were concurred in. The Senate then adjourned until today at twelve o'clock.

In the House a communication from General Grant was presented, giving the results of the Southern elections. Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the laws relating to internal taxes, which was recommitted. Mr. Schenck giving notice that he would report it back in a week, when reasonable time for discussion would be allowed upon it. Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution regulating tariffs on the railroad and its branches, which provides that a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three, of the Cabinet members, shall be appointed to establish a tariff annually. Considerable discussion ensued and the resolution amended was finally passed by a vote of 76 to 37. After some further unimportant business was transacted the House adjourned.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 12.  
Queen Victoria replied to the address of Parliament on the subject of the Gladstone resolutions on the Irish Church, acquiescing on the action of the Commons and surrendering her temporal "interest" in the establishment to the legislature pending further action.

The Sultan of Turkey announces that the manners of his people must conform to European civilization. Consols, 94½ a 94½, money, and 92½ a 93, account. Five-twentieths, 70½ a 70½ in London, and 75½ in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse firmer.

Cotton improved in tone, with middling uplands at 11½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions and produce without marked change.

The steamship Cimbrina furnishes mail details of our cable despatches to the 1st of May.

## THE CITY.

In response to a call signed by many influential names of parties resident in this city and elsewhere, there was a meeting yesterday in the Historical Society building to take action regarding the present system of taxation and its bearing on free trade. Professor Lieber presided and made a lengthy speech in favor of abolishing the protection policy and adopting the principle of taxation for revenue only. Various speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

Alfred W. Craven resigned his position as Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department in this city on Monday, after holding it for almost twenty years, and Major General George S. Greene was appointed by the Board to the vacancy and sworn in by Mayor Hoffman yesterday. The Mayor, although administering the oath of office, denied the constitutionality of the law by which General Greene was appointed.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lectured in favor of horseflesh as food before the Farmers' Club yesterday. On his retirement a resolution recommending

ing horseflesh for that purpose was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Dr. Harris' weekly mortality statement shows that during last week there were 432 deaths in New York and 135 in Brooklyn. Of the deaths in New York 216 occurred in tenement houses and 95 in the public institutions. The death rate in the Sixth ward was one in 1,000 and that in the Fifteenth ward was one in 4,500.

A meeting in aid of African colonization was held last evening in the Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, corner Nineteenth street. Speeches were made by William C. Alexander, James W. Beckman, Rev. Dr. Hall and others. Mr. Alexander advocated the view that, as the black population could not attain social equality in this country, the best thing they could do would be to avail themselves of the advantages presented by African colonization.

The American Missionary Association celebrated its twenty-second anniversary last evening at Steinway Hall, before a small audience. Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, John M. Langston (colored) and others addressed the meeting, the last named speaker expressing very decidedly his views regarding President Johnson, and suggesting an improvement in the discipline of white schools at the North. An interesting statement of the condition and labors of the society was read by the secretary.

The Allen-Enright alleged whiskey fraud case was continued in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The case for the government rested on the defence opened. Some further testimony was taken, and the court adjourned until today.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part 2, yesterday, the jury found for the defendant in the case of Arnold vs. Bedford. In the same court an action was brought against the Erie Railroad Company by the administrator of A. Gustaf Anderson for damages sustained by his loss, having been killed in a collision which occurred on the line in August, 1864. The case has not concluded.

In the Supreme Court, Part 1, yesterday, before Judge Barbour, the case of Hebece Gray against the National Steam Navigation Company was brought to a close. It was an action to recover damages for loss of plaintiff's husband, master of a canal boat, who was drowned in consequence of a collision on the Hudson river caused by the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants. The jury returned a verdict of \$5,000 for the plaintiff.

The stock market was dull but steady yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 139½.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of John H. Burratt, charged with complicity in the conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln, was called for a second trial in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, in Washington, yesterday. The prisoner appeared in court, attended by Messrs. Merrick and Bradley, Jr., as counsel, and Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., who was dismissed from the Washington bar for certain alleged misconduct connected with the first trial of the prisoner, was present as advisory counsel. Mr. Carrington, the District Attorney, announced the prosecution ready to proceed. Mr. Merrick stated that the defence was not ready, having expected a continuance of the case, and Chief Justice Carter said that prominent counsel on both sides had agreed not to proceed. It was willing to let the case go on the next term, at which time to admit the prisoner to bail was then entered, and it was agreed to hear argument on the proposition to-day.

Advices from Mexico deny the report of the flight of President Juarez from the capital in consequence of a revolution. He is still in quiet possession of the national authority and all revolutions in that neighborhood have been put down. Martinez was on his way to proffer his allegiance to the government. Guerrero and Sinaloa were tranquil. The Indians had made a raid on the town of Auspe in Sonora.

The Canadian marine police for the protection of the fisheries is intended to consist only of small coasting vessels which will warn intruders from venturing within a league from the shoals.

The Colorado republicans favor Grant and Colfax. The Central Pacific Railroad cars are now running to Reno, Nevada, twenty miles from Virginia City. Colonel Forno, Secretary of the United States Senate, has resigned his position in order that he will be under no restraint in commenting through his newspapers on the course of republican Senators who oppose the conviction of the President.

The General Conference of a colored Methodist church in Washington have set aside Friday as a day of prayer that the Lord may strengthen the convictions of doubting Senators in favor of impeachment. In the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention yesterday the 23d of June was designated as the day for the election or the ratification of the constitution. An ordinance was adopted providing that in case successful candidates cannot take the prescribed oath the next highest on the list shall have the office.

In the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago yesterday the Southern delegates were admitted by a vote of 205 to 19.

Adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment—Is It the End?

The High Court of Impeachment has adjourned till Saturday on the convenient pretext of a Senator's illness. Adjournment, in the circumstances, means that the radicals dared not encounter the final trial. It means defeat. For some days the case has been desperate indeed with those most prominent in the lead of this atrocious conspiracy. They had ceased in the effort to disguise their purpose; they had given up the endeavor to appear just; and their open defiance of all law in the trial had caused the revolt against them of the decent men in the Senate. Thereupon they began a ruffianly assault on all who might vote against them. It was held that these men must be driven into the traces one way or another, and for two reasons:—First, because without them it was not absolutely certain that there would be the requisite number of votes; second, because, even if carried, it would not do to let it be seen that impeachment had recorded against it the vote of every republican of known integrity and high ability in the United States Senate. It would not do to carry a measure of this importance by only the votes of mere fanatics, twaddlers and party slaves. Some good names were necessary; some man must be seen to have voted for it who had not pledged himself to vote for it before the trial began. It was necessary that impeachment should appear to have convinced somebody—some few men of independent thought. Without this the victory would not only have no moral force, but it was seen even that the party might better be beaten than secure a victory that in itself proved the corrupt and dangerous character of the organization. Hence the maniac wrath with which Fessenden has been assailed. It was part of the plan to intimidate him—to frighten him from giving an honest vote by presenting a glimpse of the consequences. In the same purpose the offensive spunge of radical madness has been cast over the name of every man who ventured to denounce this crime that covered itself with the mantle of the law. Only a party that felt its situation to be desperate could resort to means so disgraceful, and the use of these means gives us the estimate the radicals themselves instinctively put upon their case.

But what was the result? Already on Monday the barometer of radical sentiment indicated that all was not right. Contingencies were apparent even then—the certainty was gone. Old Stevens was in a bad humor, too. He indulged that sneering style that is so charming a part of the dignity of the House, and on Tuesday morning he was des-

perately down in that dying dodge that has figured all through this impeachment story. There is no piece of news comes from Washington of such good augury for the country as that announcement that Stevens is down again; while if it declare that there is not the slightest hope of his recovery it is a reason for universal delight. Not that we wish to see the shortening of any man's days, for indeed this despatch has no relation to death or burial. It merely means that something has happened to cross and excite the most violent spirit of the radical circle; that things do not go exactly to suit that narrow, savage and tyrannical temper; and therefore the tyrannical temper is ready to snuff itself out with its own fury, as the small boy swore he would starve himself to death if his granny did not give him all the gingerbread he could cram. But the proceedings in the Senate on Monday indicated fully to the radicals how futile had been all their efforts to force their programme upon reasoning men. Sherman, though he would vote for certain of the articles, would not vote for that important first article that covers the case of Stanton and the Tenure of Office act, which is in fact the whole case of the radicals against Johnson. Grimes pronounced against the whole bill, urged that the President's innocence was made plain in the arguments of the prosecution, and told the impeachers he could not vote with them—"could not consent to go beyond the worst British Parliaments in the time of the Plantagenets." Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Fessenden went the same; and at once the radicals saw that they had not only been unable to prove the President guilty on the charges made, but also unable to bully men into voting for those charges, "proved or not proved." Radicalism dared not imagine the extent of its own weakness. With all these strong men against it there might be a defection of even some of the feeble fellows it counted upon. It ran from this into a panic, and hence the adjournment of yesterday—an adjournment to avoid a vote—to escape defeat or a victory worse than defeat.

This adjournment is until Saturday, but it is not likely that the vote on the President's guilt will be taken then. Impeachment will be weaker on Saturday than it was on Tuesday. Moreover, the Chicago Convention is appointed for Wednesday next, and somebody will be ill enough to justify the Senate in deferring the verdict that might put Ben Wade into the Presidential chair until it is determined whether Wade or another is to be the party candidate for the regular succession. There will be a great making up of political slates between this and Saturday, and the character of these may even determine whether or no impeachment is not done with forever. It has been shown that the faction which claimed to rule the republican party has not the power it pretended; and if that faction has been taught any modesty by its failure—if it accepts the result and takes to obscurity—impeachment may die away like any other nine days wonder, only standing in our history to warn factions against striking at those very foundations of the government that have the respect of the whole people, without regard to individual shortcomings. But if the extreme radicals will carry the fight to the death—if they are not content to view the possibility of a great new party crystallizing around the men who opposed impeachment—if they still believe that this trial affords them an opportunity to affect the Chicago Convention "by concussion," we may yet see Butler bottled up in the Senate more effectually than he was at Bermuda Hundred, with several other specimens in vials of the same size.

## Children's Amusements in the Park.

A movement has been made in behalf of all the children of this metropolis—that is, in behalf of some three or four hundred thousand of young New York—to have amusements in the Park. In the same way as the young folks of Paris have them in the Champs Elysees. Any one who has been in Paris must have been delighted to see the thousands of children enjoying themselves and receiving instruction at the same time in different parts of the Champs Elysees from Punch and Judy, the Marionettes, ambulating theatres and other amusements. Indeed, they are a source of enjoyment to older people as well; but they properly belong to the children, and are encouraged by the authorities specially on that account. This is just what we want in New York, and the Park is the spot. There are dotted over the large surface of the Park places where these amusements could be held without damage being done or interference with the drives or enjoyments of grown-up people. In the Ramble, for example, there are several charming spots just adapted to this purpose. Such amusements for children give pleasure, health and instruction at the same time. No better use could be made of portions of the Park. But we regret to hear the movement has met with opposition from the Park Commissioners. We are surprised at this, because these gentlemen have generally shown a liberal spirit and large views in the performance of their duty. We hope they will reconsider the matter and study the interests and pleasure of the rising generation. If they should be so dull and illiberal as not to do this, we shall take up the cause of the young folks, and will call a mass meeting of all the children of the metropolis to protest against them. If the voices of three or four hundred thousand boys and girls, with a set of stinging resolutions, should not startle the Commissioners and compel them to grant the Panches and Judies, the Marionettes, the ambulating theatres and other amusements, we may have to take more extreme measures and take the vote of young New York for their removal. We advise the Commissioners to be wise in time.

A SIGNIFICANT CHARGE MOVEMENT.—It seems to be a fixed fact that on the adjournment of the Senate on Monday evening Chief Justice Chase took up to his house Senators Henderson, Johnson, Sprague, Grimes, Trumbull, Fessenden and Van Winkle, where they sat down to a delicious oyster supper. It was whispered from the keyhole that the "formation of a new party was discussed, in which the President is to play a prominent part and Mr. Chase is to be a candidate for the Presidency." This means the ticket of S. P. Chase for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice President, a new combination; and there may be something in it. The President and

the Chief Justice have been for some time on good terms, and these friendly relations have been evidently strengthened since the flareup between Johnson and Grant made the latter the radical champion for the succession without as much as an apology to the Chief Justice in being thus unconsciously out of drift. What, then, say Tammany Hall and the Manhattan Club to the ticket of Chase and Johnson? They may go further and fare worse.

## The Religious Anniversaries—The Real Pillars of the Republic—Satan Agog.

We are now in the midst of that refreshing season called the Religious Anniversaries. We give daily reports of the proceedings of the different organizations, without sectarian preference or partiality. All other journals in the city are more or less cluttered with a particular religious, as they are with a particular political, bias. But we make no distinction. In our reports we treat all sects alike. We regard the annual meetings of these religious societies as the great breakwater which prevents the Devil's tide overflowing the city and submerging thousands of miserable sinners in a common torrent of wickedness. The fate of Sodom and Gomorrah would certainly overtake this splendid metropolis were it not for the favor of divine grace which these gatherings of the faithful bring with them. They save our city annually from a Mauna Loa eruption of unrighteousness, and pole the works of Satan as the sublime grandeur of our volcano does the paltry outbursts of Vesuvius or Etna.

But we are naturally a great nation religiously, as will be found by glancing at a few statistics. There are in this country, at a rough calculation, over twenty-one million religionists, including Hebrews, distributed as follows:—

Methodists.....5,000,000

Roman Catholics.....4,500,000

Baptists.....4,000,000

Presbyterians.....3,500,000

Congregationalists.....1,000,000

Universalists and Unitarians.....1,000,000

Lutherans and other foreign Protestants.....1,000,000

Episcopalians.....700,000

Hebrews.....400,000

All others.....1,000,000

We have some forty thousand clergymen of the various sects, numerous Bible and tract societies, with extended auxiliaries; foreign and domestic missionary organizations, young men's Christian associations, Sunday school unions, religious benevolent bodies, city missions, orphan asylums, charity hospitals, homes and places of refuge for the distressed, the weary, the virtuous, the fallen, the despairing, the hopeful, the young, the old, the sick, the halt, the blind, the good, the bad; and we have our magnificent cathedrals and churches and synagogues for the affluent and fashionable—those who would creep into the heavenly realm through avenues spread with soft velvet cushions and sparkling with glittering worldly gems. There were received by voluntary contributions to the principal Protestant societies alone—of course exclusive of the vast sums collected by the Catholic churches and the minor weekly contributions in every city, town and village in the land—in 1866 five million five hundred thousand dollars. If the actual amount voluntarily contributed in aid of religion and its charitable works in this country could be obtained we have no doubt it would be found to reach the enormous sum of one hundred millions annually. This is a subject fit for sober reflection. It must be remembered that these sums are no government subsidies. The paltry matter of a few donations proposed by our Legislature the past session in aid of some Roman Catholic charities are as but a drop in the ocean of the nation's individual contributions to the great cause of religion and its benign handmaids, charity and virtue. They were but as waifs, amounting to nothing in the great voluntary system that maintains religion here. Upon this powerful religious element rests the strength, the morality, the prosperity and the perpetuity of the republic. It is the staunch pillar that sustains the tabernacle of our political liberty, and without its support the fabric of our free and tolerant institutions would crumble to the dust and the waters of oblivion cover it forever. It is no matter of importance how these religious organizations live with or fight each other. No matter whether Roman Catholics ignore Judaism, Episcopalians repudiate Unitarians, Presbyterians snub the Universalists, or how any other sectarian taboos his neighbor. It is sufficient to know that the great, reliable, industrious, good, moral and virtuous masses of society—the widespread, deep-reaching and inflexible middle classes—are combined to crush out the works of the Devil and elevate the standard of morality. Under the reign of this religious sentiment the country is safe. It is the sentiment that has controlled the world for thousands of centuries and always will control it so long as the human mind is left free to combat the machinations of Satan and the human heart strong enough to resist the temptations of the flesh. Opposed to it is the rotten and corrupt political element, the office seeking, backbiting, lying and treacherous political organizations; the stock-jobbing cliques, the infidel cliques, the burglars' cliques, the gamblers' cliques, the pickpocket cliques, the pothouse cliques, the dismal, vile, detestable cliques that control our elections and thrust pledged rascals into official authority, into the municipal government, into the State Legislature, into Congress, and sometimes winding up with the State Prison for all hands. Fortunately, the Devil is agog and busily watching these political scamps and cliques, while the religious anniversaries, the parsons and the missionaries are doing their best to keep the good and the virtuous out of Old Beelzebub's clutches and bringing sinners to repentance.

## Our Latest Mexican News.

Our latest special despatches from Havana on Mexican affairs show that in Tabasco the government employes had joined the insurgents; that the defeat of Negrete (another revolutionist in another quarter) had been officially confirmed; that the port of Mazatlan had been closed by order of President Juarez while in the hands of General Martinez (another revolutionist); that Colonel Davalos, or Diavolo (another revolutionist), with four hundred rebels, had left Mazatlan for Guaymas, as also the collector of the customs, with all the funds he could carry off; that while reinforcements to the national army were expected in Jalisco (in another part of the republic), the discontent there was alarming, owing to election intrigues; that the Governor of Puebla was mistrustful of his ability to keep order and had asked for troops; that General Figueroa

had been sent in pursuit of the bandit Galvez; that General Alvarez (another revolutionist) was levying troops in Tlaxcala; and so on to the end of the chapter. The empire was not peace in Mexico, nor was the republic before it, nor is the republic which follows it. The end is pointed out by "manifest destiny," but before this dreadful existing state of things in Mexico becomes better it will doubtless be much worse. Juarez has a hard time of it and a sorry chance of success.

## The Anti-Popery Riots in England.

The recent anti-Popery riots at Ashton-under-Lyne, in England, in which several persons lost their lives, the news of which we received by telegraph yesterday, may be regarded as the first index of the revolution towards which the British empire is advancing. All revolutions, like all great battles, commence with a skirmish fire, and this anti-Popery riot is the first opening of the skirmish line. How far the responsibility of this bloodshed can be attributed to Mr. Disraeli's late speech in Parliament, when he declared that he knew of a conspiracy existing between his opponents of the Gladstone party and a confederacy in Rome to supersede the royal head of the Established Church, the British people will decide for themselves. The fact is that the two leading men in England to-day—Disraeli and Gladstone—are playing with revolution for mere party ascendancy, and John Bright is probably the man who in the end will sweep them both away with the grand army of the masses at his back. But revolution is a dangerous weapon to play with; it is double-edged and cuts both ways. The weapon which Gladstone is forging in this question of the Irish Church may be transferred to the hands of his antagonist, and the recent anti-Popery stand which Disraeli has taken shows that he is quite ready to use it. The tactics pursued in England by the political leaders to-day differ only in form from those that preceded the revolution which substituted the commonwealth of Cromwell for the monarchy of Charles Stuart. The cavaliers and roundheads of that time are not inaptly represented by the High Church aristocracy, with the Queen and the Jew Premier at their head, and the anti-Church establishment party, under the lead of Gladstone and Bright, with its army of dissenters and discontents. The struggle in both cases may be set down for party ascendancy; but in our more degenerate days a mere love of power takes the place of the religious fervor which inspired the armies of the Parliament, and Gladstone and Bright are mere fencers compared with such sturdy warriors as Old Noll and Ireton and Fairfax.

The whole of this conflict between the Ministry and the opposition is a bid for power; but it may terminate in a complete disruption of the existing order of things and a revolution fatal to the hopes of both leaders, each of whom is equally ambitious and bold. Gladstone's bid for power is the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which must inevitably lead to the separation of Church and State throughout the empire; and of this phase of the quarrel John Bright will take care. The vigorous old Quaker is not going to lose so good an opportunity of allying the dissenting portion of the population with himself in his schemes for a larger popularity and a place in the Cabinet. Disraeli has accepted the challenge of Gladstone by an appeal to the most dangerous element of popular passion—religious bigotry; and the issue of that appeal has been blood. It happens, too, somewhat significantly, that the first fruits of this inflammatory anti-Popery declaration of the Premier should be developed in one of the manufacturing districts, where the strength of the Gladstone and Bright party is chiefly concentrated. We note the matter as a coincidence, and, as we have said, it remains with the English people to decide how far Mr. Disraeli is responsible for the first outcropping of a strife which may lead to more serious results. That the Ministerial crisis has led England to the verge of a revolution is but too plain; but it will be most unfortunate if it should have assumed the aspect of a religious war, which takes us back a full century on the retrogressive path of civilization. No one would desire to see the Lord George Gordon riots reproduced in England. This would certainly be a most lamentable channel through which to reach the political revolution the signs of which are already written on the wall.

## The Emperor and the Empress of France at Orleans.

From a cable despatch which we published in yesterday's HERALD we learn that Napoleon and Eugenie had just returned to Paris from a visit to the ancient and time-honored city of Orleans. It was here that Joan d'Arc—a name dear to liberty and which will live while the world lasts—made her heroic and successful defence in 1428. It is from this city that the youngest and most ambitious branch of the Bourbon family takes its title. It is one of those old-fashioned cities in which traditions linger and in which new names and new schemes find slow encouragement. Napoleon is all the time feeling the pulse of France. This visit seems to have been successful. The mayor read an address of welcome, Napoleon declared once more that the empire was peace and the good Bishop of Orleans invoked blessings on the heads of the Emperor and Empress. "All's well that ends well." All will be better if the fiery and fussy Marshal Niel does not force a war against the Emperor's better sense. We are tired of war rumors, but we are sick of peace speeches.

## THE POSTPONEMENT—HOW LONG?—The vote on the impeachment articles is postponed to Saturday.

May it not then be postponed for a fortnight or a month longer, and so on till they get a new batch of radical Senators from the Southern States, and then, upon a new set of articles, may they not try it again? Or may they not keep this thing hanging like a sword over the head of Johnson to the end of his term? Will not the radicals, who hold the majority of the Senate, prefer this course to that of giving Johnson the victory? Very likely.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF STANTON?—If the respondent, Andrew Johnson, is acquitted, what will be the status of Stanton? The verdict of acquittal in favor of Johnson will carry with it a justification of his removal of Stanton, and Stanton, therefore, will be the man deposed by the impeachment, and not John-

son. This may bring a new radical candidate for the Vice Presidency into the field, and with him a deathblow to the last expectations of "Old Ben Wade."

## Queen Victoria on the Irish Church Question.

Queen Victoria replied yesterday to the address of the House of Commons, founded on the third of Mr. Gladstone's resolves, which prays her Majesty to suspend all action in the matter of the temporalities of the Irish Church establishment pending the final legislation of Parliament with a view to its disendowment. The House of Commons in its address to the Throne asked, in fact, that the head of the Church should abnegate all her rights by appointment or interference with the globe lands or revenues in Ireland and surrender them to the keeping of the Legislature.

Placed thus in a situation anomalous under the Coronation Oath and Act of Irish Union, and of extreme delicacy in the present crisis of English politics, the Queen extricated the executive from the possibility of collision with the wishes of the people by the discreet exercise of that sound judgment which has ever distinguished her in constitutional emergencies. In her reply to the Commons she says that, "relying on the wisdom of the House, her Majesty desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way prevent Parliamentary legislation on the subject." By the utterance of these words Queen Victoria, as sovereign, gracefully accedes to the voice of Parliament, while as head of the Church she acknowledges that temporalities do not constitute religion. Instead of urging the *non possumus*, like Pope Pius the Ninth, on the temporal question in Italy, she places herself on the voluntary principle and the grand clause of the Apostolic injunction of the great High Priest relative to scant wardrobes, plain food and little care as to luxurious travel for clergymen. The Queen of England has thus elevated herself far above Disraeli, Gladstone and Pío Nino, the "dark conspiracies" notwithstanding, and is likely to become more popular than ever.

## China—Its Present and Future Relations With the Outside World.

The leading commercial nations of the world are rivaling one another in their efforts to obtain the largest share, or, at least, an important part of the trade with China. The full and interesting letters from our correspondents, which we published recently, as well as the news which we are receiving every few days from other sources, show that this is the great prize that all are contending for. England strains all the energies of her commercial power, sends her agents and missionaries to China and bullies and wheedles in turn the Chinese for this purpose; France, in true French style, wants to get a military footing and influence in the empire; Prussia is anxious to establish colonies and naval stations at Chusan, Formosa or some other port; Russia is endeavoring to increase her influence, and is pushing her trade in the north and west of China; and they are all watching with intense interest the rapidly growing commerce, trade and influence of the United States. The growth of California and our other States and Territories on the Pacific side of the Continent, the establishment of regular steamship communication between the Continents of Asia and America, and the acquisition of the Russian territory in the North Pacific, bringing us near to Asia, have given us every advantage over our rivals in a geographical point of view.

These things, together with the peaceful and liberal manner in which we have conducted our commercial and international relations with China, have inspired confidence in the Chinese and have led them to regard us as their best friends and nearest neighbors. Hence we see the motive for the appointment of one of our own citizens, Mr. Burlingame, as the ambassador of the most extraordinary mission that ever left Asia. But all this is only the beginning of the wonderful developments that must soon follow in our intercourse with China. In the course of a year or two one Pacific Railroad will be completed, and in a few years two or three others, bringing in a few days the trade and travel of the Pacific coast and Asia to New York, and from New York to Europe. We shall soon have, too, the magnetic telegraph across the Pacific, by the way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, probably, to bring us in hourly communication with a part of the world containing nearly half the inhabitants of the globe. The United States will become commercially, as they are geographically, the centre of the world, and New York and San Francisco will be the greatest commercial cities. The Pacific railroads, steamship communication and the telegraph will solve the problem of prompt commercial intercourse between the populous countries of the East and the civilized nations of the West, and hereafter the isthmus routes of Panama or Suez will become of little importance comparatively. The bulk of the trade from Asia to Europe as well as to America will pass over and be transacted across this Continent.

The appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Minister from China to the great Powers is one of the significant signs of the times and of the future, and the appointment of Mr. J. Ross Browne by our government as Minister to China, in the place of Mr. Burlingame, may be regarded as another. Mr. Burlingame is a Western Yankee—that is, he was born in the West and educated in Boston, and has all the shrewdness, tact and go-ahead qualities of both sections. No man knows better how to promote the interests of China and his native country at the same time. Mr. Browne is an Irish Yankee; born in Ireland, raised in Kentucky and the West, and a citizen of California from the earliest settlement of that State. He is a man of enlarged and extraordinary experience, has a practical mind which looks constantly to material development and progress, and from his study of geology, mineralogy and explorations he can tell the Chinese all about their mineral wealth and how to develop it. He will show them the advantages of steam power, of railroads, of the telegraph and of all the Yankee improvements in labor-saving machinery for manufacturing, as well as the improved implements for husbandry and domestic use. He is now preparing, we understand, to take out numerous models for this purpose. In a word, he deems it his duty not only to attend to international and political matters between the country he represents and that to which he is